Women receiving high-dose chemotherapy with stem cell transplantation for gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (GTN) face unique challenges associated with a rare cancer diagnosis that requires arduous treatment and an uncertain outcome. The purpose of the study was to explore the experiences of women with GTN following high-dose chemotherapy with stem cell transplantation to understand their perspectives, priorities, and concerns.

Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) comprises a group of pregnancy-related tumors arising from the trophoblastic tissue, one of which is called a hydatidiform mole (complete or partial). The worldwide incidence of GTD varies considerably; in the United Kingdom, the incidence of GTD is about 1.5 per 1,000 live births, and the incidence in the United States is similar (Choi, Lee, Smith, & Kim, 2015). In most cases, GTD presents as a benign tumor, but malignant change occurs in about 15% of complete moles and in 0.5%–1% of partial moles (Choi, Lee, Smith, & Kim, 2015).